

W. W. JONES, Editor.

One Country, One Constitution, One Destiny.



WARRIORS, VA. WEDNESDAY, NOV. 9, 1864.

The Election Yesterday.

Of the principles of Gen. McClellan's Western Virginia Proclamation, his Harrison's Landing letter and his letter of acceptance of the Chicago nomination, had pervaded the Administration, we cannot doubt that the Rebellion would have been long ago crushed, and the country now well on its way to a return to the blessings of Peace and Union.

It hardly seems to us possible that the people of the country, with the experience of the four past years, should have decided to prefer Lincoln to McClellan, assuming as we do, that there is intelligence enough among us to discriminate between truth and falsehood.

We think we see evidence of this in the army vote already returned and published, especially that coming from the army of the Potomac, who know McClellan, and they have aptly witnessed these vile traductions of their old commander.

We think we saw evidence of a want of confidence of the Republicans in the successful result of yesterday's vote in the evident attempt to conceal the vote of Pennsylvania at the October election from the people.

But as to the prosperity that we hear of. A man would feel very far from prosperous, if in his own personal matters he had, within the past three or four years, so managed his business as to mortgage half his possessions without any promise of a return for the outlay.

The result, we repeat, was made up yesterday, and we shall hope to be able to announce that it was to the Democracy favorable in our next issue; but whatever the result, if fairly reached, we will abide with the best grace we can!

attempt to suppress the soldier, as in New York, shall be temporarily successful—if the result should turn upon the bogus vote, attempting to be manufactured in Tennessee, Louisiana and Arkansas, we will not be answerable for the peace of the country!

Letter from West Virginia. Milo, Wetzel Co., W. Va., Oct. 28, 1864. Messrs. Editors: Though the Democratic party is certainly loyal and patriotic, and as fully determined to sustain the integrity of the country as any, it is everywhere bitterly berated and denounced when it attempts to show the deplorable condition, to which, in a pecuniary point of view, we have already arrived.

Though our opponents, one would suppose, were equally as interested as ourselves, in seeing peace and harmony restored, so soon as it could be had on fair and honorable terms, reason appears to have been de-throned, and nothing but utter destruction of the whole country will appease them.

In a letter, in your columns, a week or two ago, I tried to show Democratic policy politically. I will now devote a few lines to finance.

Strange as it may appear, many good men really appear to believe that our country is now actually in a prosperous condition.—Fatal deception. A deception that cannot much longer be masked, and the result will come upon hundreds of thousands of our people as unexpectedly and as cruelly, as a masked battery of artillery upon a line of soldiers.

On last Wednesday night, some 8 or 10 desperadoes came at the hour of midnight, and under pretence of wanting medicine for a sick neighbor, gained admittance to the store of J. P. Ferrel, Esq., at this place, being let in by his son Spencer, who acted in the store as clerk.

We have heard of many things as having transpired in this country, for the past few weeks, which should afford food for the reflection of the people, to say the very least that can be said upon the subject.

When we have heard of instances where men's horses, and other property, have been seized by the military, without any other pretence or excuse than that it was the will of the irresponsible man who committed the acts.—Such we infer is the case in reference to a horse taken from Mr. David Knight, and a saddle from Mr. — Hope, to say nothing of other instances of which we have heard.

Under this head I wish to notice an organization known as the Union League, which extends its links from the most obscure town to the great City of Washington; and is intended as a means of moulding the opinions and directing the actions of all the members of the organization to conform to the mandates of the National Council, which is held at Washington City at least once a year.

Now we will just notice how the blinding and blinding process is performed, and this too, under professions of loyalty to the Union and a sacred adherence to the Constitution. First being sworn to secrecy, as to what may transpire, he is led on down to the place of degradation, where an imposing display is made of the Holy Bible.

For myself I recognize no such terms as "War Democrat" and "Peace Democrat."—I believe every good Democrat, after the war was brought on us, was satisfied to use all necessary force to bring rebels to their place in the Union, all the time holding out fair and honorable terms, badly as they deserve punishment for their sins.

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From this sketch, which you may depend on as correct in all the leading points, we can see how matters are managed; and what becomes of the right of suffrage in the grasp of this political machine, which absorbs every thing in its reachings after power.

I do not draw the picture too dark; for we can see some of the workings of the organization and can look forward to the end, judging from the means employed.

May the people take warning by what has passed, and whenever they are invited to throw away party, know that it is the voice of the deceiver; bearing on to destruction.

I am yours, VIGILANTUS.

For the Messenger.

Tribute of Respect.

JEFFERSON, Pa., August 2d, 1864. WHEREAS, Almighty God in his divine wisdom has seen fit to remove from the tombs of earth our friend and brother, JOHN T. MOREDOCK, and

WHEREAS, the many virtues that ever adorned his pathway through life are yet fresh in our memories, and worthy our imitation, therefore be it

Resolved: That it is with the most sad and painful regret that we receive the mournful tidings of his death, and that our Lodge has lost a bright and shining star—one that she may labor in vain to replace.

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Now I will notice some of the workings of this "No party organization."—By taking advantage of the wavering, and those who seem to be tired of the strifes and follies of bickering politicians, it gains the ear of the unwary; dallies, wheelies, and cajoles, until by smooth-sounding words, he that might have a Sampson's strength, is shorn of his locks by this political Deilah.

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is the God of the widows and orphans, and whose ear is never closed to the voice of supplication.

Resolved: That this Lodge attend his funeral on tomorrow and wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days; that the publication of these resolutions be solicited in the county papers, and a copy presented to the family of the deceased.

S. SMITH, JOSIAH A. STRICKLER, Com. JAS. W. SMITH.

How the Soldiers Vote.

Table with 2 columns: Candidate/Party and Votes. Includes entries for McClellan, Lincoln, and various military units like the Sixty-third N Y V.

Besides the above figures showing the vote for both candidates, we can state from reliable authority that the Tenth army corps gave a round majority for McClellan; all but one of the Sixty-ninth New York voted for McClellan; and One Hundred and Seventy seventh regiment have gone unanimously, for McClellan; the One Hundred and Eighty-seventh New York for McClellan by a large majority; the One Hundredth New York gave the Democratic ticket 75 majority; the Eleventh New York battery gave 30 Democratic votes; the Thirty-fourth Kentucky regiment, stationed at Cumberland gap, is unanimously for McClellan.

A letter from a Brooklyn Regiment on Morris Island, dated Oct. 7, says: "We have quite a majority of the troops on this sandy Island in favor of Little Mac. Our regiment is about even thing. We have the majority for McClellan in our company. The Third Rhode Island regiment will give 200 majority for McClellan. Fifty-third New York regiment will give 300 majority for McClellan. I have some friends in that regiment that are working hard for Little Mac. The Fifty-second Pennsylvania regiment will give 200 majority for McClellan. The One hundred and Fifty-seventh New York regiment will give a small majority, for McClellan; the rest of the troops on this island are negroes.

Colonel William B. Anderson, of the Sixtieth Illinois regiment, on service at Atlanta, Ga., says, in a letter to a friend at Mt. Vernon: "Let me assure you, McClellan has hosts of friends in the army. I can speak for my own regiment and brigade. We are about two-thirds for him."

A Brooklyn letter from Harper's Ferry, Oct. 16th, says: "There are three Democratic commissioners from the State of New York out here. They have just taken the Democratic vote of the battalion, there are six hundred and some odd for McClellan out of eight hundred votes. I think that our regiment—that is taking the three battalions—will give a thousand majority for Little Mac."

The following letter was received Saturday direct from the army, by Mr. John Wheeler, 443 First avenue in the city: NEAR PETERSBURG, Oct. 23. Dear Sir:—Our votes are all right, and if the army has to elect McClellan, he is already elected; the Fifth corps gives McClellan a majority over Old Abe; the second corps has a very large majority for our Little Mac. So things look very well. All the Maryland troops voted for Old Abe, because they could not help it; they are under the hands and influence of their officers. Generally all the regulars of the Fifth, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh and Seventeenth regiments voted for Little Mac.

Your obedient servant, W. H. PROCLAMATION BY GOV. SEYMOUR. THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. ALBANY, Nov. 2.—Governor Seymour has issued the following proclamation: In a few days the citizens of this country are to express their constitutional duty of electing a President and Vice President of the United States at a time when the condition of our country excites the deepest interest.

Resolved: That we sincerely regret the death of our beloved brother, stricken down by an inscrutable Providence in the strength and prime of this manhood, yet we would bow submissively to His divine will, believing that to our brother sudden death was sudden glory; and that he passed from toil to triumph, and from probation to reward.

Resolved: That we hereby tender to the widow and orphans of our deceased brother, our sincere sympathy in their bereavement, and commend them to the care of Him who

The rights of the citizens of New York will be trampled upon at the polls.—The power of this State is ample to protect all classes in the free exercise of their political duties. In doing this the public authorities will be upheld by good citizens of all parties. There is no reason to doubt that the coming election will be conducted with the usual quiet and order. Sheriffs of counties, and all other officers whose duty it is to keep the peace and protect our citizens, will take care that every voter shall have a free ballot in the manner secured to him by the Constitution and laws. It will be their duty to see that no military or other organized force shall be allowed to show themselves in the vicinity of the places where elections are held with any view of menacing or intimidating citizens in attendance thereon.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name and affixed the privy seal of the State, at the city of Albany, this second day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four. (Signed) HORATIO SEYMOUR. By the Governor: D. Wittig, Jr., Private Secretary.

Pittsburgh Markets.

FLOUR—The market was firm, with a good demand; holders were generally asking an advance. The stock on hand is not large, whilst the receipts barely keep pace with the local demand. Among the sales we note as follows: Extra, sales of 120 barrels in lots at \$10 00; Extra Family was most wanted; sales of 150 bbls at \$10 75; 100 do at same figures; sales of 50 bbls Middling at \$11 00. The largest inquiry was for the letter grades.

HAY—The market was firm on Saturday. At the sales only one load was disposed of at \$45 per ton; 10 tons sold at \$75 00. STRAW—One load of oat straw sold at \$25 00 per ton. Prices were governed by the receipts.

GRAIN—The demand on Saturday was limited, and so were the sales.—The receipts during the week were not large. Wheat, owing to limited offerings, was held at a slight advance; white, a number one article would command \$2 05; red do \$1 95 per bush. Barley was firm, but unchanged, at spring \$1 60; fall \$1 65. Oats were in fair demand; we note sales of 600 bush at \$5 @ 88c. CORN—Sales of 250 bush new ear at \$1 25; old sold in a small way at \$1 40 @ 1 45. Rye was nominal and unchanged.

BAKON—The market was steady with a fair demand. Prices seem to have reached the top, so that, for some time past, they were uniform. The stock on hand is not large. Among the sales we note as follows: Shoulders 40,000 lbs at 19c; hams, sales of 2,000 lbs bulk, at 20c; sides, sales of 1,000 lbs, clear, at 23 1/2; of sugar-cured hams, the market is bare.

SUGARS—Were held at an advance.—Sales of Cuba at 23 @ 25c; Porto Rico 24 @ 26c; New Orleans 20 @ 28c.

COFFEES—Small sales of Rio at 44 @ 46c per cask.

STAFFS—Range from \$1 15 @ 1 30 per gallon.

MOLASSES—New Orleans was held at \$1 25.

BUTTER—The market was steady with a fair demand. Sales of 7 lbs roll at 35 @ 30c.

APPLES—The market was steady with a good demand. Sales of 240 bbls in lots at 2 50 @ 3 00.

POTATOES—There is a good business doing in this article. Prices range from 75 @ 90c per bushel, as per quality.

Letter from the Late Judge Taney.

The Baltimore Sun publishes the following letter: "My Dear Sir: I learned accidentally, some months ago, that some kind and pious hand had removed from the tomb of my beloved mother the moss and rubbish which fifty years had accumulated upon it, and restored it to the condition in which it was when placed there by her weeping children. Residing in a distant place, I could not myself guard it from desecration, nor even the ordinary injuries of time, and you may readily imagine how grateful I felt to the unknown friend who had, unasked, and without my knowledge, performed that duty for me. I have often inquired and tried to discover to whom I was indebted for an act so touching and pious, but without success, until a few days ago, when my excellent friend and former pastor, the Rev. Father McElroy, called to see me, and from him I learned for the first time that I owed it to you, to whom I had hitherto been an entire stranger. But you are not now, nor can you hereafter be, a stranger. I am most grateful for your kindness, and when the brief space of life in this world which may be vouchsafed to me shall have passed, and I am laid by the side of my mother, I hope you will be near, and feel assured that among my last thoughts will be the memory of your kindness."

With great respect and regard, Your grateful friend, R. B. TANNEY. "Mr. H. McAlister, Frederick City."

Sleeping with Open Windows.

A letter in the London Times says: "There can be no doubts of the beneficial effects to health of a free communication at night of the air of the sleeping room with the external air. This seems to be becoming more and more impressed upon the minds of the public, in opposition to the old notion of the noxious quality of night air. We remember to have read an account a few years back of the testimony of a gentleman advanced in years, we believe a clergyman, who attributed his health and prolonged age, entirely to sleeping in a room with an open window.—From my earliest life I have, whenever I could, slept with my bed-room window partly open and have always found that early exposure to the open air is the best of medicine."